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SOURCE 1953 Ching-chi Nien-pao (1953 Economic Yearbook), pp. 55-59

ECONOMY OF NORTHEAST CHINA IN 1952

[Comment: This report summarizes an article entitled "The Great Economic Accomplishments of the Northeast Administrative Area for the Past Year," by Ch'ing Ch'uan published in the pro-Communist 1953 Ching-chi Nien-pao (1953 Economic Yearbook) on 5 February 1953. The report gives data on industries, agricultural production, trade, cooperatives, and rural and urban sales in the Northeast.]

A. Industries

The 1952 production of state-operated and private industries in the Northeast was 41.5 percent greater than in 1951. In 1951, Northeast industries comprised 52.6 percent of the total industries of China; in 1952, 55.9 percent. State-operated industries of the Northeast produced 48.3 percent of the total Northeast industrial production in 1951, and 81.5 percent in 1952. Basic construction projects to be completed in 1952 are expected to exceed those of 1951 by 125 percent.

B. Agriculture

Over 3.3 million hectares of land are under cultivation in the Northeast. It is expected that Northeast agricultural production for 1952 will be four times greater than for 1951, since 85 to 95 percent of the crops were harvested during 1952. Kirin harvested all of its crops; Sungkiang, 90 percent; Heilungkiang, 90 percent; Liaotung, 85 to 90 percent; Jehol, 85 to 90 percent; and Liaosi, 75 percent.

Each hectare of farmland in the Northeast is expected to produce 2,700 catties of foodstuffs in 1952 to increase its food production to 20 million tons, or 20 percent more than 1951.

Total cotton production for 1952 is expected to be 100,000 tons, or 10 percent greater than 1951 and 289 percent greater than 1943.

- 1 -

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There are 540 state-operated farms in the Northeast which employ 21,000 workers and own 543 tractors and 250 combines. The No 93 state-operated farm in Heilungkiang harvested 5,075 hectares of wheat and 2,700 hectares of other products. Each hectare produced more than 3,000 catties of wheat or an overall increase of 194 percent in production over 1951. This farm presented some 8,000 catties of wheat to the government in 1952.

The cutting of 10,000 cubic meters of lumber only required 274 workers in 1952, but during the Manchurian puppet regime, 880 workers were required. Some 259,000 hectares of forest land in the Northeast are now being reforested.

#### C. Trade

As compared with 1949, the sales of industrial products in the rural and urban areas in 1952 by state-operated businesses showed the following increases: coal and construction materials, 4.1 times; cotton prints and other fabrics, 6.5 times; petroleum, 18.2 times; miscellaneous products, 19.18 times; and industrial materials, 93.19 times.

Retail sales made by cooperatives in 1952 were 99.5 percent greater than 1951, or 2,075.4 percent greater than 1949. The cooperatives handled 26 percent of the total rural community retail sales in 1950 and 36.6 percent in 1952. The cooperatives purchased 27.6 percent of the total secondary agricultural products in the Northeast in 1950 and 54.4 percent in 1952.

#### D. Sales

The sale of cotton cloth for the first half of 1952 was 6.55 times greater than for the same period in 1949. From January to August 1952, 40 percent of the total foodstuffs sold consisted of rice and flour.

The sale of automobiles in Heilungkiang in June 1952 was 125 percent greater than in June 1950; of trucks, 167 percent. The sale of automatic vehicles [sic, possibly charcoal-burning vehicles] in Heilungkiang in the summer of 1952 was 43 times greater than during the same period in 1951.

The sale of lumber for the first half of 1952 was 116 percent greater than for the same period 1950. Thirty percent of the window panes sold from January to May 1952 in the Northeast were sold in the rural areas.

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